



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/941,247	08/28/2001	Roland A. Wood	H0002238	5916

7590 04/12/2005

John G. Shudy, Jr.  
Honeywell International Inc.  
101 Columbia Road - Patent Department  
Morristown, NJ 07962-2245

EXAMINER
----------

CREPEAU, JONATHAN

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
----------	--------------

1746

DATE MAILED: 04/12/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

09/941,247

**Applicant(s)**

WOOD, ROLAND A.

**Examiner**

Jonathan S. Crepeau

**Art Unit**

1746

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 February 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6,9-15,17-26 and 28-39 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 22-26,28-36 and 39 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4,6,9-15,17-20,37 and 38 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 5 and 21 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Response to Amendment***

1. This Office action addresses claims 1-6, 9-15, 17-26 and 28-39. Claim 36 remains allowed, and claims 22-26, 28-35 and 39 are allowed as a result of Applicant's amendment. However, claims 1-4, 6, 9-15, 17-20, 37, and 38 remain rejected for substantially the reasons of record and claims 5 and 21 remain objected to as containing allowable subject matter. Additionally, Applicant's amendment and arguments regarding the 35 USC §112 first paragraph rejections are persuasive and those rejections are withdrawn. Accordingly, this action is made final.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

2. Claims 1-4, 6, 9-12, 15, 18, 37, and 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Kerrebrock et al (U.S. Patent 5,372,617). The reference teaches an electrical power generator comprising and a fuel cell attached to a hydrogen gas generator (22) via a conduit containing a valve (72) (see Fig. 4). The hydrogen gas generator contains a substantially non-fluid metal hydride material in a palletized or granular form (see col. 5, line 30). The material may comprise calcium hydride (see col. 5, line 34) or sodium borohydride (see col. 2, line 13). The system further comprises a water reservoir (64) that supplies water to the hydrogen

generator via a pump (66) and a valve (68). In column 7, line 42, the reference teaches that a heater may be provided in the water feed line to generate steam for injection into the hydrogen generator. This is considered to be anticipatory of the claimed “single chamber” water vapor generator. A return line from the fuel cell leads to the water reservoir (see Fig. 4). Regarding the limitation that while in use the power generator is maintained within a specific temperature range, this limitation does not further limit the structure of the power generator and is given little patentable weight (MPEP §2114).

Thus, the instant claims are anticipated.

3. Claims 37 and 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Werth (U.S. Patent 6,093,501). The reference teaches an electrical power generator comprising and a fuel cell attached to a hydrogen gas generator (15) via a conduit containing a pump (19) (see Fig. 2). The hydrogen gas generator contains a substantially non-fluid iron material. The system further comprises a water reservoir (18) that supplies water to the hydrogen generator via a pump (16). A heater (17) is provided in the water feed line to generate steam for the hydrogen generator (see col. 3, line 29). This is considered to be anticipatory of the claimed “single chamber” water vapor generator. A return line from the fuel cell leads to the water reservoir (see Fig. 2).

Thus, the instant claims are anticipated.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. Claims 13 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kerrebrock et al. in view of Suda (U.S. Patent 6,358,488).

Kerrebrock et al. is applied to claims 1-4, 6, 9-12, 15, 18, 37, and 38 for the reasons stated above. However, the reference does not expressly teach that the hydrogen generator comprises a catalyst such as cobalt, nickel, or ruthenium, as recited in claims 13 and 14.

Suda is directed to a method of generation of hydrogen gas involving metal hydrides and water. In column 4, line 24, the reference teaches that cobalt and nickel can be used as catalysts in the reaction.

Therefore, the invention as a whole would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made because the artisan would be motivated by the disclosure of Suda to use cobalt or nickel as a catalyst in the hydrogen generator of Kerrebrock et al. In column 4, line 17, Suda teaches that “it is essential in the inventive method that the reaction is promoted catalytically by a catalyst material brought into contact with the reaction medium.” Accordingly, the artisan would be motivated to use cobalt or nickel as a catalyst in the hydrogen generator of Kerrebrock et al.

5. Claims 19 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kerrebrock et al. in view of Lehmeier et al (U.S. Patent 5,942,344).

Art Unit: 1746

Kerrebrock et al. is applied to claims 1-4, 6, 9-12, 15, 18, 37, and 38 for the reasons stated above. However, the reference does not expressly teach that the fuel cell is heated with a heater, as recited in claim 20, or that the fuel cell is at least partially surrounded by insulation, as recited in claim 19.

Lehmeier et al. is directed to a high-temperature fuel cell surrounded by a heating element (12, 14) and insulation (9) (see the Figure; col. 3, line 49).

Therefore, the invention as a whole would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made because the artisan would be motivated to use the fuel cell of Lehmeier et al. and its associated heater and insulation in the system of Kerrebrock et al. In column 2, line 14, Lehmeier et al. teaches the following:

It is accordingly an object of the invention to provide a high-temperature fuel cell system and a method for its operation, which overcome the hereinafore-mentioned disadvantages of the heretofore-known devices and methods of this general type and in which the high-temperature fuel cells are not polluted or damaged during heating.

Accordingly, the artisan would be motivated to use the fuel cell and associated components of Lehmeier et al. in the system of Kerrebrock et al. et al in hopes not polluting or damaging the fuel cell during heating.

### ***Response to Arguments***

6. Applicant's arguments filed February 9, 2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive insofar as they are applicable to the outstanding rejections. In general, Applicant's argument that the references do not teach or fairly suggest the claimed temperature range has

merit. However, in apparatus claims, the new limitations do not have to be accorded patentable weight since they represent the method of operating the apparatus and are not further limiting of the structure of the apparatus. Accordingly, all the method claims in the instant application are allowable but the apparatus claims, with the exception of claims 5, 21, and 36, are not considered to be allowable.

### ***Conclusion***

7. THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

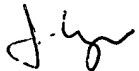
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jonathan Crepeau whose telephone number is (571) 272-1299. The examiner can normally be reached Monday-Friday from 9:30 AM - 6:00 PM EST.

Art Unit: 1746

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Barr, can be reached at (571) 272-1414. The phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 272-1700. Documents may be faxed to the central fax server at (703) 872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Jonathan Crepeau  
Primary Examiner  
Art Unit 1746  
April 10, 2005